

COUNTRY Germany (Soviet Zone)

REPORT NO.

TOPIC Military Information from Potsdam

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REFERENCES

PAGES 5 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. From 2 to 6 February 1952, the barracks installation in Potsdam-Golm was occupied by about 700 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets, including some with artillery, signal or motor transport insignia; and about 50 air-men. Gate guards were exclusively black-bordered red epaulets. The troops were seen policing the billeting area on 2 February. Two gun-barrel carriers, each with a 152-mm barrel, and van-like trailer [redacted] were seen on that day. No training activity was noticed from 4 to 6 February. The doors of all garages were closed on these days. An olive-drab, half-inflated balloon, about 8 x 4 meters in size, was seen lying in the eastern section of the billeting area on 6 February.

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2. From 25 to 30 January, the Kavallerie Schule at Kramnitz was occupied by about 8,000 troops. Guards at the western gate wore red-bordered black epaulets, including some with motor transport insignia, while those at the eastern gate were red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia. About 60 troops were involved in a practice attack held at the nearby training field on An Bullenwinkel on 28 January. A detail of 1 officer and 6 men wearing black-bordered black epaulets and carrying practice targets was seen marching out of the eastern gate on 29 January.

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[redacted] the unit from the installation, together with its German employees would move to Colbitz in mid-May 1952.

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3. From 6 to 14 February, the Kavallerie Schule at Kranpnitz was occupied to capacity, and some buildings even beyond capacity, by troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets, including some with tank, artillery and motor transport insignia. About 100 troops were engaged in machine gun firing at the target ranges north of the installation on 6 February, while about 300 troops with red-bordered black epaulets practiced record firing with rifles on the edge of the Doeberitz troop training grounds. About 80 of the latter troops were seen marching toward Kranpnitz after about one hour. Troops observed in the installation on 9 February were engaged in policing the quarters, while about 100 soldiers were seen digging trenches in the northwestern section of the billeting area. Four T-34/85 tanks, [REDACTED] were identified in front of a garage that day. On 11 February, about 300 troops were engaged in rifle drill in the eastern section of the billeting area, while about 30 soldiers with two 50-mm mortars received field training in the area on the road to Glienicke. A unit of 2 officers and 50 men wearing red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia and carrying rifles was seen leaving the installation toward Doeberitz. Armored vehicles [REDACTED] each mounting two heavy machine guns, were parked at the edge of the Doeberitz troop training grounds on 14 February. [REDACTED]

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4. On 11 February, five prime movers [REDACTED] towing four 152-mm gun-howitzers were seen coming from the direction of Medlitz and moving toward the edge of the Doeberitz troop training grounds near the Kavallerie Schule. Four prime movers towing one 122-mm field gun each were seen moving from Medlitz to Siche on the same day. [REDACTED]

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5. The quarters in the southern section of the Belius Kaserne on the Medlitzer Strasse were almost empty during the daylight hours from 7 to 12 February. However, during the evening of 14 February, the quarters were about 90 percent lighted and the officers' billets about 70 percent. Almost no training activity and only a few men engaged in policing the billeting area were noticed during the daylight hours. About 50 men practiced with 2 x 122-mm field guns in front of the garages on 11 February, and an undetermined number of troops, with 8 x 122-mm field guns on 14 February. [REDACTED]

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6. The quarters in the northern section of the Belius Kaserne on Medlitzer Strasse were almost empty during the daylight hours from 9 to 14 February. Only a few soldiers were seen policing the billeting area. About 45 soldiers practiced with hand arms on 14 February. Nine prime movers were parked in front of the garages on that day. Another prime mover towing a 152-mm gun howitzer arrived at the installation from Bornstedter Feld. The quarters of the installation were about 95 percent lighted during the evening. [REDACTED]

7. During the period from 7 to 14 February, the quarters of the Hohenlohe Kaserne on Medlitzer Strasse were almost vacant in daytime, but 80 to 90 percent lighted during the evening. Except for two units of about 50 men each that assembled in front of one barracks building, no troops were observed engaged in training. [REDACTED]

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8. From 7 to 11 February, the quarters of the Ludendorff Kaserne on Hedlitzer Strasse were almost vacant in daytime and there was only little training activity. However, a great deal of activity was noticed in the barracks buildings during the evening. The buildings were 95 percent lighted at that time. Eighteen 37-mm AA guns stood in front of the garages on 7 February. About 90 soldiers received theoretical instruction on these guns two days later. About 15 recruits received rifle drill on 11 February, while another 50 soldiers practiced with several 37-mm AA guns. Seventeen 37-mm AA guns [redacted] coupled to another 37-mm AA gun, stood in front of the garages on 12 February. Troops seen in the billeting area on 14 February included about 30 men engaged in physical training and about 35 men assembling in front of one barracks building. [redacted]

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9. The following observations were made in the restricted area between 17 January and 6 February 1952:

62 Rudolf Dreitscheidstrasse. The building was reconditioned in the middle of January because it was to become the residence of the new "GPU chief", who was to arrive from Moscow.

74 Dreitscheidstrasse. The garden of this building contained five radio masts, all about 15 meters high. Three of the masts formed a triangle pointing north and the two other masts were to the west and east of the triangle. All of the masts were separated by about 50 meters. A lead-in wire ran from the easternmost mast to house No 74 which was also occupied by "GPU personnel". The two masts flanking the triangle mounted a revolving antenna set which had two arms of about 3 meters length. Two sergeants wearing red-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia were observed beside the masts.

14 Stubenrauchstrasse. It was determined on 21 January that the admiral who had been billeted there had left for the U.S.S.R. A naval officer with the rank of an Admiral of the Fleet was billeted there on 30 January.

10 August Bebelstrasse. A basement room of this building was observed to be filled up to the ceiling with printed material on 23 January.

10 Spitzwegstrasse. An office staffed by 12 air force officers, ranking from major up to and including colonel was located there. [redacted] on 24 January that the officers were also billeted there.

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13 Rosa Luxemburgstrasse. The groundfloor of this building contained a workshop with 2 lathes, 2 boring machines and 1 grinding machine, while the upper floor housed the headquarters of an air force radio unit whose personnel was billeted at 22 and 23 Rosa Luxemburgstrasse.

22 and 23 Rosa Luxemburgstrasse. Buildings used as billets for the aforementioned air force radio unit. Three air force officers and 1 captain with red-bordered black epaulets were observed in the houses on 25 January. The two buildings were capable of billeting about 90 men.

Lindenpark hotel on Stalmsdorferstrasse. The former hotel had been converted into a mess for officers up to and including the rank of major. [redacted] the mess served meals to about 200 officers.

3 Karl Marxstrasse. A large, still uninhabited villa which was to be completed by 2 February in order to house the GPU which was soon to arrive from the U.S.S.R.". The large kitchen in the villa was also reconditioned, and 100 sq. meters work set up.

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7 and 10 Stubenrauchstrasse. Each house billeted one admiral on 30 January. Sentries in front of the houses wore black-bordered red epaulets.

2 Karl Marxstrasse. It was occupied by an IVD unit of 16 officers and 215 men on 1 February. The building contained a total of 230 bedsteads. According to a sentry, the enlisted personnel of the unit were 23 or 24 years old and came from Moscow and Gorki.

Quarters on In der Aue. These were occupied by 120 troops including trainees of a school for military bandmen, on 5 February. Preparations were made to quarter 120 more men in the building.

8C August Bebelstrasse. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] stood in front of the building on 5 February. They carried open boxes containing printed material. (3)

10. On 10 February, the Adolf Hitler Kaserne on Pappel Allee housed a high-echelon headquarters whose enlisted personnel were quartered in the Kriegsschule at the intersection of Pappel Allee and Kirsch Allee. Units of up to 30 soldiers wearing black-bordered red epaulets and carrying submachine guns were repeatedly seen marching between the two installations during the period from 4 to 11 February. From 30 to 35 officers of various ranks and about 10 Soviet women in civilian clothes were observed leaving the Adolf Hitler Kaserne at about 12:30 p.m. on several days and they then walked to the apartment houses on Am Schragen. Each of them showed a pass to the sentries at the Adolf Hitler Kaserne and in the restricted area on Am Schragen. 25X1

11. On 25 January, [redacted] the so-called Blinkensiedlung (settlement for the blind), west of Hedlitzerstrasse and opposite the Delius Kaserne, was again requisitioned by the Soviets at the end of 1951, was being reconditioned in January, and was allegedly to be occupied by female officers. (2) 25X1

13. On 9 January, a Soviet military office in Potsdam underwent a security inspection by a commission which came from Moscow and was headed by a colonel. The following regulations intensifying security measures were instituted on 10 January: all offices and groundfloor windows were sealed after 1800 hours; all carbon paper was to be burnt immediately after use; all private letters from the U.S.S.R. were to be burnt immediately after reading; all conversations between Germans and Soviet military personnel were strictly banned; the movements of all Soviet officers and employees in the restricted area were to be closely supervised, with all officers having to report to the

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at night and state their name, rank, and the place where they spent the evening; the quarters of military personnel, including officers, were to be repeatedly inspected at night in order to make sure that all soldiers were present.

- 25X1 14. [redacted] in Potsdam-Labelsberg  
 25X1 borrowed a seamstress's sewing machine on 2 January 1946 and was asked to return this machine by [redacted] 16 April 1950.

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- [redacted]
- (1) The information confirms previous conclusions regarding the identity of the units in the barracks installation at Golm, the Kavallerie Schule at Kramnitz and the Adolf Hitler Kaserne, Potsdam, see paragraph 11. [redacted] 25X1
- (2) The information indicates that the northern and southern sections of the Delius Kaserne, the Hohenlohe Kaserne and the Ludendorff Kaserne were still occupied by the units known to be stationed there. It appears possible that, in the first half of February 1952, the units in the installations resumed the night training which they appeared to have taken up during the second half of January 1952. The Blindensiedlung is located west of Redlitzerstrasse, opposite the southern section of the Delius Kaserne.
- (3) Some of the offices and units mentioned as being located in the restricted area of Labelsberg are known from previous reports. It is probable that the restricted area also contains the headquarters of the commanding general of MGB Troops in the Soviet Zone of Germany. The school for military bandsmen on In der Aue is located in the Bergstuecken settlement outside the restricted area. 25X1
- [redacted]

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